

# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES, IN THEIR SOVEREIGNTY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—A Address to the Citizens of North Carolina.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 17, 1839.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE DOCTOR'S THEORY OF PROGRESSIVE EXISTENCE.

*Quoniam multa peccantia in corpore vivunt!*  
PALINORENSIS.

Like Mason, Dr. Dove looked to the future in that were and certain hope, without which the present would be intolerable to a thinking mind and a feeling heart. But in his speculations he looked to the past also.

Watson, bishop of Llandaff, amused himself with asking from whom his mind descended? where it existed before he was born? and who he should have been if he had not been Richard Watson? "The bishop was a philosopher," says Dr. Jarrod, "and ought not to have asked such idle questions."

My doctor would not have agreed with Dr. Jarrod in this opinion. Who the bishop might have been if he had not been the discontented hero of his own autobiography, he could not indeed have pretended to divine; but what he was before he was Richard Watson, where his mind had existed before he was born, and from whom, or rather from what, it had been transmitted, were questions which, according to his notions, might admit of a probable solution.

It will not surprise the judicious reader to be told that the doctor was a professed physiognomist, though Lavater had not in those days made it fashionable to talk of physiognomy as a science. Baptista Porta led him to consider the subject; and the coarse wood-cuts of a bungling Italian elucidated the system as effectually as has since been done by Mr. Holloway's graver. But Mr. Dove carried it further than the Swiss enthusiast after, or the Neapolitan physician before him. He insisted that the strong animal likenesses which are often so distinctly to be traced in man, and the correspondent propensities wherewith they are frequently accompanied, are evidence of our having pre-existed in an inferior state of being. And he deduced from it a theory, or notion, as he modestly called it, which he would have firmly believed to be a part of the patriarchal faith, if he had known how much it resembled the doctrine of the druids.

His notion was that the Archeus, or living principle, acquires that perfect wisdom with which it acts, by passing through a long progression in the lower world, before it becomes capable of being united to a rational and immortal soul in the human body. He even persuaded himself that he could discover in particular individuals indications of the life by which their archetypes had travelled through the vegetable and animal kingdoms.

There was a little pragmatical excise-man, with a hungry face, sharp nose, red eyes, and thin, coarse, straggling hair of a yellow cast, (what was formerly called Judas-color,) whom he pronounced to have been a ferret in his last stage. "Depend upon it," he said, "no rat will come under the roof where he resides!" And he was particularly careful when they met in the open air always to take the wind of him.

One lawyer, a man of ability and fair character, but ready to avail himself of every advantage which his profession afforded, he traced from a Bramble into a wrap, thence into a butcher-bird, and lastly into a fox, the vulpine character being most retained in his countenance. There was another, who, from sweeping his master's office and blacking his shoes, had risen to be the most noted pettifiger in those parts. This fellow was his peculiar abhorrence; his living principle, he affirmed, could never have existed in any other form than that of a minnow; and accordingly he made out his genealogy thus: a London bug, an earwig, a polecat, and still worsening as he went on, a knavish attorney.

He convicted an old major in the West York militia of having been a turkey-cock; and all who knew the major were satisfied of the likeness, whatever they might be of the theory.

One of the neighboring justices was a large, square-built, heavy person, with a huge head, a wide mouth, little eyes, and a slender proportion of intellect. Him he set down for a hippopotamus.

A brother magistrate of the major had been a gosse, beyond all dispute. There was even proof of the fact; for it was perfectly well remembered that he had been born web-fingered.

All those persons who habitually sit up till night are far spent, and as regularly pass the best hours of the morning in bed, he supposed to have been bats, night-birds, night-prowling beasts, and insects whose portion of active life has been assigned to them during the hours of darkness. One indication of this was, that the candle-light could not have such attraction for them unless they had been moths.

The dog was frequently detected in all its varieties, from the lap-dog, who had passed into the whipper-snapper *petit-maitre*, and the turban-spit, who was now the handi-legged baker's boy—to the squire's eldest son, who had been a lurcher—the butcher, who had been a bulldog, and so continued still in the same line of life—Lord A—'s domestic chaplain, harmless, good-natured, sleek, obsequious, and as fond of ease, indulgence and the fire-side, as when he had been a parlor spaniel; Sir William B—'s huntman, who exercised now the whip which he had felt when last upon four legs; and who was still an ugly bound, though stanch; and the doctor's own man, Barnaby, whom for steadiness, fidelity, and courage, he pronounced to have been a true old English mastiff, and one of the best of his kind.

Chloris had been a lily. You saw it in the sickly, delicacy of her complexion. Moreover, she smiled not, neither did she spin.

A young lady, in whose family he was perfectly familiar, had the singular habit of sitting always upon one or the other foot, which she sat down she conveyed so dexterously into the seat of her chair, that no one who was not previously acquainted with her ways could possibly perceive the movement.—Upon her mother's observing one day that this was a most unaccountable peculiarity, the doctor replied, "No, madam; I can account for it to my entire satisfaction. Your daughter was a bird of most gentle and beautiful species; in her last stage of existence, in that state she used always to sleep upon one leg, when at rest. The habits that we acquire in our pre-existent state continue with us through many stages of our progress; your daughter will be an angel in her next incarnation, and then, if angels chose these over of number, she will sleep with her head upon her right."

bage, a blue-bottle fly, a tame duck, and a bacon pig.

Who could doubt that Vauban had been an earthworm, a mole, and a rabbit? that Euclid acquired the practical knowledge of geometry when he was a spider; and that the first builder of a pyramid imitated unconsciously the proportionately far greater edifices which he had been employed in raising when he was one of a nation of white ants?

Mrs. Dove had been a cow-slop, a humble bee, and, lastly, a cushat.

He himself had been a dove and a serpent—for "Dan was a serpent by the way;" and, moreover, he flattered himself that he had the wisdom of the one and the simplicity of the other. Of his other stages he was not so certain—except that he had probably once been an inhabitant of the waters, in the shape of some queer fish.

### WALTZING.

But ye, who never felt a single thought,  
For what our morals are to be, or ought;  
Who wisely wish the charms you view to rep;  
Say, would you make those beauties quite so cheap?"

Byron.

"As many of the retired matrons of this city, unskilled in gestic lore, are doubtless ignorant of the movements and figures of the modest exhibition of waltzing, I will endeavor to give some account of it, in order that they may learn what odd capers their daughters sometimes cut when from under their guardian wings.

"On a signal being given by the music, the gentleman seizes the lady round the waist. The lady, scorning to be out done in courtesy, very politely the gentleman round the neck, with her arm resting against his shoulder, to prevent encroaching. Away, then, they go, about, and about, and about—

"About what, sir?"

"About the room, madam, to be sure." The whole economy of this dance consists in turning round and round the room in a certain measured step; and it is truly astonishing that this continued revolution does not set all their heads swimming like a top; but I have been positively assured that it only occasions a gentle sensation which is marvellously agreeable. In the course of this circumnavigation, the dancers, in order to give the charm of variety, are continually changing their relative situations. Now, then, the gentleman, meaning no harm in the world, I assure you, carelessly flings his arm about the lady's neck, with an air of celestial impudence; and anon, the lady, meaning as little harm as the gentleman, takes him round the waist with most ingenious modest languishment, to the great delight of numerous spectators and amateurs, who generally form a ring, as the mob do about a pair of pulling caps, or a couple of fighting mastiffs. After continuing the divine interchange of hands, arms, and so forth for half an hour or so, the lady begins to tire, and with "eyes upraised," in most bewitching languor, petitions her partner for a little more support. This lady leans gently on his shoulder—their arms entwined, in a thousand seducing, mischievous curves—don't be alarmed, madam—closer and closer they approach each other, and in conclusion, the parties being overcome with ecstatic fatigue, the lady seems almost sinking into the gentleman's arms and then—

Well, sir, what then?

"Law, madam, how should I know?"

[Washington Irving.]

### THE PROFESSOR OF SIGNS.

#### OR TWO WAYS OF TELLING A STORY.

In the days of King James the first, the "Solomon" of England, the Ambassador from the Kingdom of Spain, in conversation with James, spoke of the difficulties he met with in his intercourse with strangers, and lamented that there was not in the colleges Professors to teach the languages of Signs, which should be a universal language among the people of all countries. His Majesty, as much given to the sin of boasting as any man need be, declared that at his college of Aberdeen, there was an officer, a Professor, who taught the language of Signs. Oh! said the Ambassador, I will go and converse with him. But said the King, it is a great way off, many hundred miles. If it were almost sinking into the gentleman's arms and then—

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me still further, to hold up an orange, as much as to say, "We here—your beggarly, cold country, can't produce the like of this." I held up a piece of barley bannock, to tell him I didn't care a cent for his orange so long as I could get this. But I'm sorry after all, I didn't knock the rascal down, and will do it if he provokes me again."

### WITCHERY OF POLISH LADIES.

I was ushered into the presence of an elderly lady and her two daughters, both of whom spoke French. I apologized for my intrusion; told them my extreme anxiety to go on that night, and begged them to procure some one to take the governor's order to the commandant; in fact, I had become nervous, and did not consider myself safe till out of the place. They called in a younger brother, who started with alacrity on the errand, and I sat down to wait his return. There must be a witchery about Polish ladies. I was almost savage against all mankind; I had been kept up to the extremest point of indignation without any opportunity of exploding all day, and it would have been a great favor for some one to knock me down; but in a few minutes all my bitterness and malice melted away, and before tea was over I forgot that I had been bandied all day from pillar to post, and even forgave the boors who had mocked me, in consideration of their being the countrymen of the ladies who were shewing me such kindness. Even with them I began with the chafed spirit that had been goading me on all day; but when I listened to the calm and sad manner in which they replied; it was annoying, but it was light, very light, compared with the scenes through which they and all their friends had passed, I was ashamed of my petulance. A few words convinced me that they were the Poles of my imagination and heart. A widowed mother and orphan children, their staff and protector had died in battle, and a gallant brother was then wandering an exile in France. I believe it is my recollection of Polish ladies that gives me a leaning toward rebels. I never met a Polish lady who was not a rebel, and I could but think, as long as the startling notes of revolution continue to fall like music from their pretty lips, so long the Russian will sleep on an unquiet pillow in Poland. It was more than an hour before the brother returned, and I was sorry when he came; for, after my professions of haste, I had no excuse for remaining longer. I was the first American they had ever seen; and if they do not remember me for any thing else, I am happy to have disabused them of one prejudice against my country, for they believed the Americans were all black. At parting, and at my request, the eldest daughter wrote her name in my memorandum book, and I bade them farewell.

*Magnificent Vault.*—The vault of the Scheremaloff family, is an object of the greatest curiosity. It is as large as a ball room and warmed by stoves constantly heated; no damp can approach these moulderings remains, enshrined in tombs of ormolu, beautifully chased; and though some are more than a hundred years old, though their tenants have already crumbled into dust, these costly monuments still remain fresh and uninpaired, as they came from the hands of the workmen.—*Raize's City of the Czar.*

From Carne's letters from the East.

On the third morning we set out early from the convent for the summit of Mount Sinai, with two Arab guides. The ascent was, for some time, over long and broken flights of stone steps, placed there by the Greeks. The path was often narrow and steep, and wound through lofty masses of rock on each side. In about half an hour we came to a well of excellent water; a short distance above which is a small ruined chapel. About half way up was a verdant and pleasant spot, in the midst of which stood a high and solitary palm, and the rocks rose in a small and wild amphitheatre around.—We were not very long now in reaching the summit, which is of limited extent, having two small buildings on it, used formerly by the Greek pilgrims, probably for worship. But Sinai has four summits; and that of Moses stands almost in the middle of the others, and is not visible from below, so that the spot where he received the law must have been hid from the view of the multitudes around; and the smoke and flame, which, Scripture says, enveloped the entire mount of Sinai, must have had the more awful appearance, by reason of its many summits and great extent. And the account delivered gives us reason to imagine that the summit or scene where God appeared, was shrouded from the hosts around—as the seventy elders only were permitted to behold "the body of heaven in its clearness, the feet of sapphire," &c. But what occasions no small surprise at first, is the scarcity of plains, valleys, or open places where the children of Israel could have stood conveniently to behold the glory on the mount. From the summit of Sinai you see only innumerable ranges of rocky mountains. One generally places, in imagination, around Sinai, extensive plains or sandy deserts, where the families of Israel stood at the doors of their tents, and the line was drawn round the mountain, which no one might break through on pain of death. But it is not thus. Save the valley by which we approached Sinai, about half a mile wide, and a few miles in length, and a small plain we afterwards passed through, with a rocky hill in the middle, there appear to be few open places around the mount. We did not, however, examine it on all sides. On putting the question to the superior of the convent, where he imagined the Israelites stood: every where, he replied, waving his hands about—in the ravines, the valleys, as well as the plains.

St. Catherine's, supposed to be Mount Horeb, is the highest mountain in all the region around; but from its summit, as far as the eye could reach, nothing was to be seen on every side but ranges of naked mountains succeeding each other like waves of the sea. Between these rocky chains there are in general only ravines or narrow valleys. We at last began to descend, and, with great pleasure, reached the well again—and having climbed to the ledge of rock beneath which it stood, we kindled a fire and boiled some coffee, which drunk like good as he was. He then held up three fingers, to say there were but three between us. I stretched my fist, took it in his face, and had a mind to break his nose, and would have done it, had not

rage, which is the real amulet and never-failing resource amidst fatigues and all sorts of hardships and privations.

We now descended to the desolate monastery in the glen, and, taking each an Arabic pipe, solaced ourselves in the abodes of the fathers, till the sultry heat was passed, and then, crowded for about two hours, till we came to the celebrated rock of Meribah. It still bears striking evidence of the miracle about it—and is quite isolated in the midst of a narrow valley, which is here about two hundred yards broad. There are four or five fissures, one above the other, on the face of the rock, each of them about a foot and a half long, and a few inches deep. What is remarkable, they run along the breadth of the rock and are not rent downwards; they are more than a foot asunder, and there is a channel worn between them by the gushing of the water. The Arabs still reverence this rock, and stuff shrubs into the holes, that when any of their camels are sick, they may eat of them and recover. Two of the holes at this time were filled with reeds for this purpose—and they believed it to be endowed with a peculiar virtue. The rock is of a beautiful granite, and is about five yards long, five in height, and four yards wide.

### MEMORIAL OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION,

To the General Assembly of North Carolina.

To the Honorable,

The General Assembly of N. C.:

The undersigned have been deputed a Committee to present to your honorable body a memorial, expressive of the views and wishes of a large and respectable portion of your fellow-citizens, recently assembled in the City of Raleigh, in Convention, upon the important subject of improving the internal condition of the State. In the discharge of this duty, we feel well assured of receiving a favorable hearing, as well in respect to the numerous and patriotic body whose views we are especially charged to present, as from the subject, which addresses itself so powerfully to the Representatives of the people, to whom has been committed the high trust of guarding the interest and advancing the prosperity of our common country.

What is the present condition of the State? What is its mean for improvement? And in what way are these means to be most effectually applied?

These are the interesting questions to which we have been directed most respectfully to invite your attention; and which, as your memorialists humbly conceive, are of such high public concernment. In examining into the condition of the State, whether we advert to the past or view the present, while much may be found to warm the breast of the patriot, there is but little to gratify the pride or to stimulate the enterprise of the citizen. We may indeed proudly boast of the exalted character of the nation, and claim for our citizens the most devoted attachment to the Union of the States; that there has been engrained into our own constitution those principles of rational freedom, the soundness of which has been so fully proved in the success of that representative system which constitutes our pride and boast as a nation—confering a degree of freedom on the governed unknown in the old world, and securing to industry its rich reward—peace and plenty: that the increase of our population, agriculture, manufactures, and advancement in the arts and sciences, and in civilization, have been rapid beyond all example; that these national blessings inspire confidence as to the high destiny of the Republic, and call forth sentiments of gratitude to the Supreme Disposer of all events. But whilst we may thus boast of our rapid advancement as a nation, we regret to say, our own State shares but little in this general prosperity. To prove this, facts must be submitted, however mortifying to your pride, or painful to our feelings. In the appointment of Representatives among the States, under the first census, North Carolina and New York were equal, each having ten members. What is likely to be our rank in comparison to New York, under the census soon to be taken, embracing a period of five years. She will have exceeded her forty members, whilst our State will remain or barely exceed her original ten. What startling contrast! Yet, in point of territory, North Carolina has her fifty thousand five hundred square miles, whilst New York only exceeds it by two thousand one hundred and twenty-five. At the first period, our population was nearly equal; whereas, at present, she will exceed two million, whilst ours will be but a fraction beyond seven hundred thousand. Yet this immense difference is not to be ascribed to our climate or soil, but in part at least to the rapid tide of emigration. There, every thing, has been done to improve the condition of her people—here, our citizens have gone, with the Bible, Encyclopedia, and the axe, those pioneers of civilization, to give population and character to the wilderness of the West. In this way, more than half a million of our people have left the place of their nativity, and carried with them wealth, talent, and enterprise. It may gratify our pride to be told in one Congress, there were nine Senators, native born citizens of North Carolina; yet the fact only proves how much we have lost, by failing to render our people prosperous and satisfied at home.

We might pursue this inquiry still further, and examine into the rapid growth of our sister States; but we flatter ourselves that you—as we feel assured every patriotic citizen—to the question—whether the State shall remain in her present condition?—are prepared to reply most emphatically, no! If so, this brings us to the second inquiry, an estimate of the means of the State.

STOCKS. In the Bank of the State, \$500,000  
" In the Bank of Cape Fear, 300,000  
" In the Buncombe Turnpike, 5,000  
" Roanoke and Cape Fear Navigation Companies, 82,500

" Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, 600,000  
" Bonds for the sale of Cherokee Lands, in 1838, and of

350,000

A guarantee by the State of five hundred thousand dollars to the Gaston and Raleigh Rail Road. This is not a subscription or a loan, and does not call for any expenditure. It is a mere loan of the credit of the State, upon such a sum as the Legislature shall require to enable the company to obtain a loan on better terms than those otherwise could do, and thus enabled to complete their great work. This favor appears so reasonable in itself, as to meet with but



to Waycross, which shall be connected by  
roads and roads of mud and sand.

Authorizing the making a turnpike road in  
said county. [Incorporates a company, with  
a capital of \$4,000, to construct a road from New  
Albion, in Haywood, up Toxaway river,  
through Hamburg, to intersect the South Carolina  
at the State line.

To amend an act of the present session, to  
and the time for augmenting grants, deeds, and  
revenues, &c. [No grants of swamp lands  
by State, with the view to draining, to be  
granted.

To prevent frauds in voting at elections,  
and voter required to have the names of all the  
men for whom he votes in the Common box on  
a manuscript paper.

To amend the 59th chapter of the Revised  
Statutes, entitled "Insolvent Debtors." [Provides  
that any person convicted of crime or misdemeanor  
shall pay the fine, may be discharged under  
the same rules as insolvent debtors.

To amend the Revised Statute entitled Bas-  
Children. [Given to the county and Super-  
councils the power to legitimate bastard Children.  
33. Prohibiting marriages between free persons  
color and white persons. [All such marriages  
to null and void.

To explain and amend the 86th section of  
the 1836, one of the revised statutes, con-  
cerning crimes and punishments. [Declares it to  
be the meaning and intent of said section to include  
no or due bills, under one dollar, intended to pass  
money.

To appoint commissioners to alter and a mend  
the State road in Cherokee country.

To amend an act of 1836, authorising attach-  
ments to issue for the recovery of debts, &c. [De-  
mand against whose property attachment has is-  
sued, may upon giving bail before judgment, re-  
lease and plead to issue.

To divide the first wreck district in Carter-  
county into two districts, and to appoint an ad-  
ditional commissioner of wrecks.

To prevent obstructing the passage of fish  
in Fades and Main Yaddin rivers.

Concerning the appointment of clerks of the  
lower Courts. [When not convenient for Judge  
to administer the oaths or take the bonds of clerk  
in his appointed, he may commission two justices  
to perform that duty.

To amend act concerning the action of re-  
suits.

To divide the counties into school districts  
for other purposes. [Directs that the sense of  
people be taken at the ensuing election for mem-  
bers of Congress, on the subject of common schools.

Those who are in favor of raising, by taxation, one  
dollar for every two dollars proposed to be furnish-  
ed of the Literary Fund for the establishment  
of common schools, in each school district, will  
be "schools;" those opposed to it will vote "no."

In each county accepting these terms,  
shall appoint not less than five nor more  
than six superintendents of common schools, who,  
on accepting the appointment, shall forfeit fifty  
dollars on refusal to act. It shall be the duty of  
superintendents to lay off the districts, and make  
them to the first court in 1840; and said superin-  
tendents shall appoint not less than three nor more  
than six school committee men in each district, as  
their assistants.

In every county voting for school, the first court  
after 1st Jan. 1840, shall levy a tax of 20  
cents for each district, as other county taxes, to  
be placed in the hands of the school committee;

and the sum of 40 dollars shall be appropriated to  
each district out of the Literary Fund, to be  
used when it shall appear that the district has es-  
tablished a school house sufficient to accommodate  
50 scholars. Should any county refuse  
the next election to these terms, they  
will hereafter avail themselves of the provisions of  
the act, and receive the 40 dollars appropriated to  
each district.

If not ascertained when the next census is ta-  
ken, the Governor to provide for ascertaining the  
number of white children in the several districts,  
and say thing he may deem important to the es-  
tablishment of a just and equal system of common  
schools throughout the State, and lay the same be-  
fore the next Legislature. County trustees or  
agents to make returns to the Governor of all taxes  
levied and collected in their respective counties,  
and the revenues paid into public treasury, specify-  
ing sources from whence they were drawn, with an  
account of the disbursements of the monies so col-  
lected. This information is intended to furnish  
data for future operations, in carrying out the sys-  
tem of which this is but the commencement.

#### PRIVATE ACTS.

1. An act to incorporate the trustees of the  
Moseborough Female College, in the county of  
Baldwin.

2. Authorising the County Court of Perquimons  
to purchase the float bridge across Perquimons  
river.

3. Incorporating the town of Morganton.

4. To incorporate the trustees of Davidson Col-  
lege.

5. Making valid certain surveys made by the de-  
puty surveyor of Haywood county.

6. Circumscribing the corporate limits of the  
town of Milton.

7. Authorising Robert Walker of Wilkes county  
to build a mill on Roaring River, at or near a place  
called Rock House.

8. To appoint commissioners for the town of  
Milton, and for other purposes.

9. For the better regulation of the town of Green-  
ville.

10. To emancipate Carolina Cook and her four  
children.

11. To incorporate the trustees of Pleasant Grove  
Academy, in Perquimons.

12. To incorporate the trustees of Rutherford  
Male and Female Academies.

13. Amending an act to establish a literary and  
several labor institution in the county of Wake.

14. Incorporating the Rocky Mount Manufac-  
turing Company.

15. Incorporating the High Shoals Manufac-  
turing Company.

16. Incorporating the Lexington Manufacturing  
Company.

17. Incorporating the Cape Fear and Western  
Boat Company.

18. Appointing Commissioners for the town of  
Stokes county.

19. Incorporating Junto Academy, in Orange

20. Authorising the forming a fire engine com-  
pany in the town of Bethesda, Stokes county.

21. Concerning the Charlotte Male and Fe-  
male Academy.

22. Incorporating the Washington Manufacturing  
Company.

23. Incorporating the Yelton Manufacturing  
Company.

24. To amend an act establishing Chenoasville  
Academy.

25. To authorize the construction of a bridge  
across Trent river.

26. An act to incorporate the Phoenix Company,  
in Fayetteville.

27. To incorporate the Randolph Manufacturing  
Company.

28. To authorise Arch'd K. S. Hunter to move  
the bridge by him built across Hiwassee river.

29. Incorporating the trustees of Randolph Fe-  
male Academy.

30. To incorporate the town of Mocksville in  
Davie county.

31. To incorporate the Weldon Manufacturing  
Company.

32. To exempt lock-keepers on the Dismal Swamp  
Canal from working on roads.

33. To incorporate the Raleigh Guards and  
Henderson Light Infantry.

34. To incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance  
company, in Elizabeth City.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolution relating to the public domain, in-  
troduced by Dr. F. J. Hill.

2. Relating to the General Government, intro-  
duced by Mr. K. Rayner.

3. Relative to the communication of our Sen-  
ators in Congress, asking an explanation of the fore-  
going resolutions, submitted by Mr. Cherry.

4. Allowing the Public Treasury for \$1,200  
Treasury notes burnt.

5. In favor of Matthew Waddell.

6. Directing the issuing of certain grants.

7. In favor of Benjamin Hawke.

8. In relation to public printing.

9. Acquitting sheriffs who were delinquent in  
making returns of election for Governor.

10. In favor of certain entries of land paid for  
and not entered in Wilkes.

11. In favor of Hiram Higgins and Solomon  
Perry.

12. In favor of Thomas Winkle and others.

13. In favor of Osborn Bowers.

14. In favor of Turner & Hughes.

15. Allowing B. B. Smith \$1,250 as a com-  
pensation for the use of his house for the Legis-  
lature.

16. In favor of David Royster.

17. In favor of William Ashby.

18. Appropriating one hundred dollars for re-  
pairing the steeple of the Presbyterian Church—the  
Legislature having had the use of the bell.

19. Imposing duties on the Secretary of State  
and Public Printer.

20. Concerning the Secretary of State.

21. In favor of the sheriff of Ashe.

22. In favor of C. L. Hinton.

23. In favor of Hensley and others.

24. In favor of Wm. Leach, of Randolph.

25. Concerning banks, papers, and other furni-  
ture of the General Assembly.

26. In favor of Samuel Chun.

27. In favor of Simon Smithwick.

28. In favor of D. Pannell.

29. In favor of James C. Turrentine, Sheriff of  
Orange.

30. In favor of the door keepers.

31. In favor of John McGehee.

32. Concerning specie change. [Requesting our  
Senators and Representatives in Congress to use  
their endeavors to have a law passed for the coin-  
age of small change in the mint at Charlotte.

33. In favor of John C. Eringhaus.

34. In favor of Joseph H. Watters.

35. Allowing Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. \$500 dollars,  
for his services as commissioner to settle the military  
claims of the State against the General Govern-  
ment.

36. Directing the Secretary of State to issue  
grants for lands sold at the late sale of lands in ea-  
sers where the purchase money was paid in ad-  
vance.

37. Directing the last quarter of the State's  
subscription to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail  
Road Company shall be payable in such propor-  
tions as may be required of the individual stock-  
holders.

38. To reimburse the expenses of the Governor.

39. Requesting the Governor to procure and lay  
before the next General Assembly information re-  
lative to penitentiaries and lunatic asylums.

40. In favor of Wm. D. Dowd.

41. In favor of William Harbinson.

42. Requesting our Senators and Representa-  
tives in Congress to use their endeavors to procure  
an appropriation from the General Government for  
opening an Inlet at Nags Head.

43. Directing the Secretary of State to have  
certain documents relating to free schools, printed.

44. To pay \$90 for furniture furnished the Le-  
gislature this session.

45. Requesting the Governor to procure infor-  
mation relative to the number of lunatics in this  
State, and respecting the best plan of lunatic asyl-  
ums, to be laid before the next Legislature.

46. Directing the Board of Internal Improve-  
ments to investigate the title of the State to re-  
claimed swamp lands on Mattamuskeet Lake; and  
examine and do such other works as can be profitably  
performed on said lake.

**Rumors Contradicted.**—**Gov. Cass.**—The Globe  
of Friday extracts the letter from Washington,  
published in the Baltimore *Chronicle*, relative to  
an alleged default of Gov. Cass, and remarks as  
follows:—"In reply to this insidious Federal cal-  
umny, we have only to say, that there is not one  
particle of truth to furnish even a pretext for such  
an imputation. We call upon the *Chronicle* to give  
the name of the author of the letter from a private  
source at Washington of undoubted auth-  
ority, if it would exempt itself from the suspicion of  
falsifying this sort of colorable proof, to give cur-  
rency and credit to the scandal. We are auth-  
orised from the War Office to state, that the accounts of  
Gov. Cass with the Department are balanced to a farthing, and that there is not the slightest shad-  
ow of doubt in regard to the fairness and square-  
ness of all his accounts with the Government."

**Lexington Cotton Yarns.**

**THE** Subscribers, as Agents for these Yarns, offer  
for sale any quantity of them, from No. 5 to 12,  
at wholesale prices. As for the superior quality of this  
Yarn we will warrant it, but at the same time we are  
willing to leave it to purchasers to decide for themselves.

#### —ALSO—

Just received and for sale, wholesale or retail.

250 bars Tire Iron, 1 1/2 to 2 inches wide.

50 do. round and square, all sizes.

75 Nova Scotia Grime Stones.

40 lbs Nails, all sizes.

1 cwt Spanish Indigo.

12 Blacksmith's Axles.

10 lbs. Zinc.

15 lbs. Mopine Flour.

Heavy Cotton, Mopine and Salt.

100 lbs. best Western Turkey-red Cotton.

